

## Higher Education

### Resourcing Higher Education

#### Challenges, Choices and Consequences

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## Corrigendum

Page	Existing text	Replaced with
20, last para	Some countries will experience a contraction of their higher education system, especially when they have reached very high levels of higher education participation in parallel with a decrease in the size of the youth population (such as in Korea and Japan).	When countries have reached high levels of participation in higher education alongside a decrease in the size of the youth population (e.g. Korea and Japan), they may experience a contraction of their higher education system.
61	In Japan, the budget for tuition waivers for students increased from JPY 21.5 billion in 2004 to JPY 43.4 billion in 2017 (Armstrong et al., 2019[49]),	In Japan, the budget for tuition waivers for students increased from JPY 20 billion in 2006 to JPY 43.4 billion in 2017 (MEXT, 2017) [Reference: MEXT 2017, Major Issues in the Budget of Higher Education Bureau 2017]
64 last para/65	Both Japanese and United States federal student lending systems – formerly mortgage-style – have transitioned part of student loan repayment to “income-driven repayment” (US) or (partial) income-contingent loan scheme in Japan (for type 1 JASSO loans).	Both the Japanese and United States federal student lending systems – which were formerly mortgage-style – have transitioned part of the student loan portfolio to “income-driven repayment” (United States) or (partial) “income-contingent repayment” (Japan, for <del>type</del> Category 1 JASSO loans).
67	Recent examples of this phenomenon can be found in Chile, Canada, Japan, the United Kingdom and the United States.	Recent examples of this phenomenon can be found in Chile, Canada, the United Kingdom and the United States. [ <del>delete Japan</del> ]
107 in Box 5.1	In 1997, the Japanese Science and Technology Agency created the Japan Research Career Information Network,	In 2001, the Japanese Science and Technology Agency created the Japan Research Career Information Network

	<p>which provides information about all academic job vacancies (Yonezawa, 2015[17]). In addition, registered users receive notifications of employment openings. The number of people accessing this database doubled between 2002 and 2012. It has brought a wider range of candidates, making it more difficult to choose a specific candidate from the same university when there are others with better academic profiles (Horta, Sato and Yonezawa, 2010[18]).</p>	<p>(JREC-IN), which provides information about <del>all</del> academic job vacancies. In addition, registered users receive notifications of employment openings. The number of <del>individual</del> accesses to this database doubled between 2002 and 2012. It has brought a wider range of candidates, making it more difficult to choose a specific candidate from the same university when there are others with better academic profiles (Horta, Sato and Yonezawa, 2010[18]).</p>
151	<p>In contrast, in countries such as Germany, Poland, Italy or Finland, short-cycle tertiary programmes are non-existent.</p>	<p>In contrast, in countries such as Germany, Italy or Finland, short-cycle tertiary programmes are non-existent. [Delete Poland]</p>